IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN DIVISION

CHARLES SPANSEL and JANET SPANSEL

PLAINTIFFS

VS. CIVIL ACT

CIVIL ACTION NO.: 1:08CV1516-LG-RHW

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY CO., and JOHN DOES 1-10

DEFENDANTS

STATE FARM'S RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND MOTION IN LIMINE: TO EXCLUDE ANY AND ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY RULE 26(a) NOT PROVIDED BY DEFENDANTS

State Farm Fire and Casualty Company ("State Farm") respectfully submits this response in opposition to Plaintiffs' Second Motion *In Limine*: To Exclude Any and All Information Required by Rule 26(a) [68].

Plaintiffs' Second Motion Is Improper and Outside the Purpose of a Motion In Limine

The purpose of a motion *in limine* is to prevent irrelevant, inadmissible, or prejudicial matters from being admitted into evidence or to exclude evidence when its probative value is outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice. 75 Am. Jur. 2d Trial §39. It also has the purpose to prevent an opposing party from asking prejudicial questions, or introducing prejudicial evidence in front of the jury without asking the trial court's permission, and to assure all parties a fair and impartial trial by prohibiting inadmissible evidence, prejudicial statements, and improper questions by counsel. *Id.* Although the Federal Rules of Evidence do not explicitly authorize *in limine* rulings, the practice has developed pursuant to the district court's inherent authority to manage the course of trials. *Luce v. United States*, 469 U. S. 38 (1984).

Plaintiffs' motion is outside the purpose of a motion *in limine* because it fails to designate the specific evidentiary issue before the court. The motion is vague and excessively general as to

what evidence is sought to be excluded. Instead of asking the court to preclude a certain evidentiary issue from the trial, Plaintiffs seek to exclude "any and all information required by Rule 26 (a) not provided by Defendants." Plaintiffs fail to state whether the "any and all information" is irrelevant, inadmissible, or prejudicial. Simply put, Plaintiffs use the motion for the wrong purpose.

Plaintiffs' motion is premature. Although Rule 26(a) provides that the parties "must, without awaiting a discovery request, provide the other parties" certain information pursuant to the rule – a rule Plaintiffs totally ignored by failing to produce Core Disclosures¹ – Plaintiffs will have an opportunity to strike any undisclosed documents in the agreed Pre-Trial Order. The Local Uniform Civil Rules provide that "[i]f counsel cannot in good faith stipulate the authenticity or admissibility of a proposed exhibit, the order must identify the same and state the precise ground of objection." L. U. Civ. R. 16(j)(2)(G). Therefore, Plaintiffs' motion in limine is a waste of the court's time as the local rules already provide a vehicle to exclude evidence that was previously undisclosed.

For the foregoing reasons, this court should deny Plaintiffs' Motion in its entirety.

Dated: 3 February 2010

Respectfully submitted,

/s/H. Scot Spragins

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¹To say that Plaintiffs were widely deficient in conducting discovery is an understatement. Not only did Plaintiffs fail to provide State Farm with Core Disclosures, but also Plaintiffs failed to propound written discovery or notice depositions in this matter.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, H. SCOT SPRAGINS, one of the attorneys for the Defendant, STATE FARM FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY, do hereby certify that I have on this date electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of Court using the ECF system which sent notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

DATED, this the 3rd day of February, 2010.

/s/ H. Scot Spragins

H. SCOT SPRAGINS

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